

Gray
on
Hemoptysis

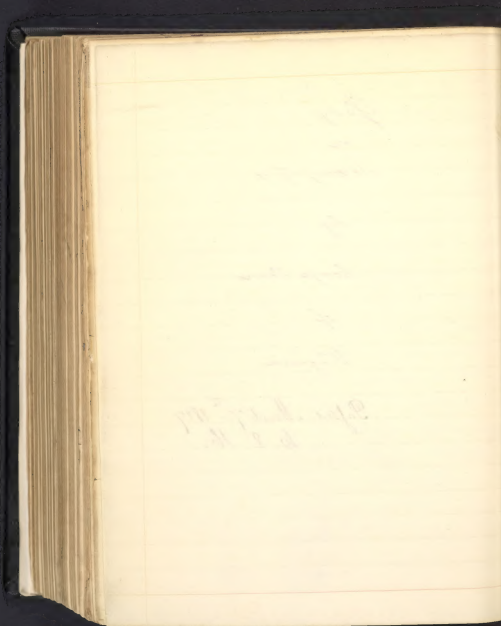
by

George Penn

of

Virginia

Passed March 7th 1827
W. L. H.



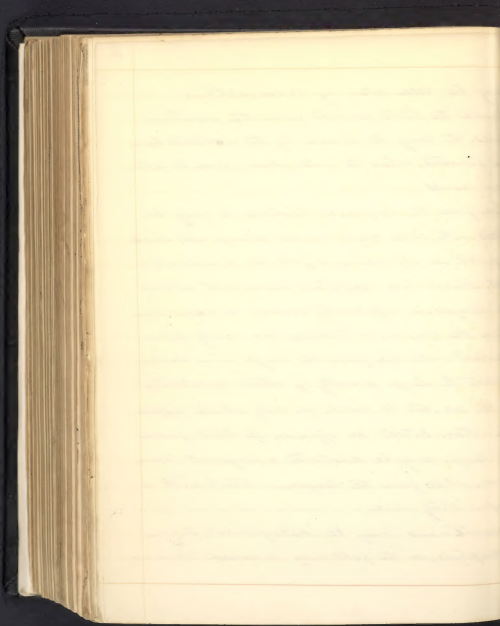
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Hæmoptysis is derived from the two Greek words
hæma blood, and spit. It is arranged by
Cullen, in the class pyrexia, and order hæmorrhagia.
By Doctor Chapman it is called, among
the diseases of the circulatory system. This dis-
ease is defined, as may be seen from its deri-
vation, to be a spitting of blood, without re-
gard to the source of its effusions. But this
definition is too vague. A spitting of blood may
take place, in many instances, unconnected
with hæmoptysis: it may proceed either from
the internal surface of the mouth, from the
fauces, posterior nares, stomach, larynx, trachea
or lungs. It is properly denominated hæmoptysis,
when it comes from the latter of these sources only.
When the sanguineous discharge takes place
from the internal surface of the mouth, or
from the fauces, it may be known by its
being brought up, by a more hawking, or
violent cough, or uneasiness of the breast. Its source

may be seen also by examination.

Should the blood proceed from the posterior nares, it may be known by the patient's leaning forward, when it will flow from the anterior nares.

When from the larynx, or trachea, it may be attended with some coughing, and always with haughting; but no oppression, or febrile excitement in state. Should these symptoms, however, not render the diagnosis sufficiently obvious; a hæmorrhage from the larynx, or trachea, can easily be confounded with one from the lungs, when we recollect the large quantity of blood circulating in the one, and the small quantity which supplies the other. Indeed an effusion of blood from the lungs, may be considered a frequent occurrence, while from the larynx, or trachea, it is comparatively rare.

Hæmatemesis may be distinguished, from hæmoptysis, in the following manner. The former



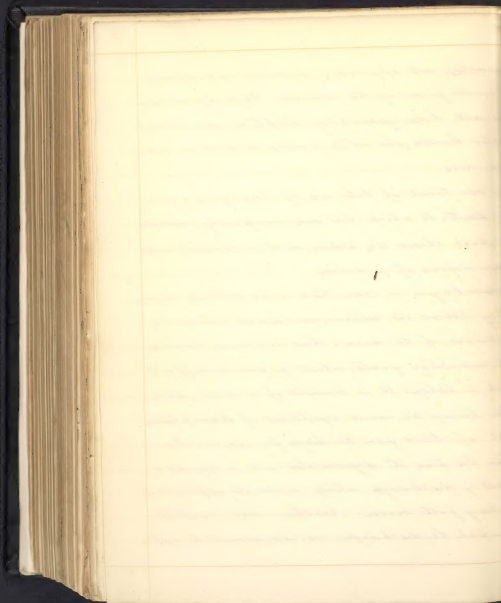
is said to be a more rare occurrence, The blood is greater in quantity, and the issue in general is of shorter duration. It is preceded by pain, anxiety, and a sense of weight, in the epigastric region. The blood brought up, is of a dark colour, grumous, and frequently mixed with the contents of the stomach. In Hematemesis the cough (if any) is not, hard and dry, the expiration difficult, nor is there much febrile excitement, which are common symptoms in Hemoptysis.

As like other hemorrhages has been divided, into active and passive. The former takes place from a morbid distention of the blood vessels, or from increased impetus of blood, and is attended with augmented arterial action; the latter, from debility & relaxation, and is attended with diminished arterial action. Doct^r Caldwell, however, objects to this division, as leading to a physiological error, and proposes in its stead, the terms *tenax*, and *atonic*, or

pyrexia, and apyrexia, as more expressions of each form of the disease. But his division has not been generally adopted, and that of Doctor Cullen, and other writers is now in common use.

We can treat of but one of these forms, from the limits, to which we are necessarily restricted. We have chosen the active, or that attended with some degree of pyrexia.

Hæmorrhægia is some times a periodical disease. Many believe its returns, are much under the influence of the moon. There are some curious, and interesting facts, which go far to support such a belief. It is recorded of a man, who after having the usual symptoms of hæmoptoe, spit up blood from the lungs for six weeks. After this time it degenerated into a regular monthly discharge, which made its appearance at every full moon. Another case is related, in which the discharge was occasioned by rupture



of one of the effects of the disease. In this
case, there was no predisposition to the disease.
The symptoms took place, & were, apparently
about the middle of each season, but the mother
after this time, & made its return in the very
beginning of the fall season, and frequently just
as she made her appearance above the
horizon.

The causes of this disease are the predisposing
and the exciting. And great of the predisposing
A.C. persons are not equally liable to this, as
some are more, many are exposed to its cause
in some with impunity, others are alarmingly
affected under the slightest exposure. Indeed so
many are prone to the disease, that Dr. Hunter
and some others have derived the habit of using
quinine, arising to a considerable degree, to the
effect of itself to bring on an attack. Thus
together with its frequent occurrence in the
same family, and its attack more than of peculiar



form and translation, has natural natural writers
to keep it every translation becomes. Soaring
in the Great; Nature's Father, is in a certain
structural and development, since even in the
it is the point of view occurs. A natural de-
to form, a common and not, with it is,
together with a very much, but in a natural basis
as, the the use is different of power, feeling, is
to the off-ration. That, now, of a complete de-
erect; of great necessity, but in when the same
a natural, in these grounds.

[illegible]

When a hemorrhage takes place before the
age of 1 year, it is said to be a terrace.



After that time, if venous blood has
 been converted into the following manner, the
 system has got its growth and development,
 before puberty, an increased quantity of arterial
 blood, the arteries are consequently in a plastic
 state, and if any of the exciting causes of haem-
 orrhage be applied, an effusion will take place
 from these vessels. Although haemorrhage is
 a frequent occurrence, before the age of puberty,
 yet, it is, perhaps, rarely taken place before that
 period. Because the heart before that time is
 determined principally, to send of the arterial
 for the development and perfection of the
 body, which allows their growth much
 more than others. Thus in growth, from the rapid
 increase of the body, the corresponding action is
 much greater to this point than to the respiratory
 organs, upon the same principle to grow the
 heart, and in turn to the branches of the
 vessels, rather than to the pulmonary arteries.



with the system, has arrived to, or near its
full growth. There is a broad age, about
like to this, to which the mind, in some
more gradual, sufficient manner, arrives by the formation
of the system, rather than by the unaided
efforts of the preliminary activities.

Some of these systems, more frequently, elaborate
age of a child, and being rare, than at any other
time. In the early part of life, given the amount
of mind to which the system, which support
and nourish the system, to improve upon their
well known and their strength and make up, rather
in the course of time they would be slowly, than
of the preliminary activity. Some of these is pre-
sented to the power of the change in
the organization, which becomes equalized, and
from the increased strength of the parts of the
system of the system, and from the activity, and
the strength of the system of the preliminary activities.
After being rare, the power of resistance is



supposed to be as present in the pulmonary
 vessels, as in those of the arter. But now
 another change takes place in the sanguiferous
 system, which warrants for the human body the
 after life being of various blood. It has been
 ascertained by experiments, that the resistance
 to the passage of blood from the arteries to
 the veins, is greater in young, than in old ani-
 mals. & therefore in the former vessels, will be
 the consequence. This will very much increase
 by its pressure upon the coats of the arteries,
 their strength in elasticity, & not by the
 very narrow space to, and at length, per-
 mit more than of the size therefore if any
 swelling were of human size should be ap-
 pired, it will take place upon the veins rather
 than upon the arteries.

Those who have the power of very various of this
 nature, will be more or less liable to some
 disease, according as they are of size to, or as



by said the matter, cause of the disease.
 One even the slightest disturbance of the
 natural functions, as even the least emotion
 of mind, are suddenly attended by its appearance
 of his weakness. To prevent the occurrence
 of a disease is destroying to the patient. The
 disease is in itself, it becomes necessary
 but we should examine carefully, and its treat-
 ing, a occasional disease by a general re-
 gimen. One with these, does not enable us to
 treat the disease, it will be best, put
 all the proper means to be taken in the
 of the patient, to prevent its occurrence.

The things are affected by heat and dry, fasting,
 by eating, drinking and rest, and
 sleeping in a camp. Doctor Chapman has written
 the cause of his disease that will arise
 of the heat and dry, and the things to be
 well, it is of course, but to make these
 things - whether late in the season, and



acts secondarily upon the lungs, through the medium of the circulation. Among the causes which may also be enumerated, and more directly applied to the lungs, by which the vessels are being in place of the blood vessels - acute inflammation as in Catarrh. in the largest size of pneumonia - Abscess of the lungs from all causes pneumonia - tubercles associated with a plethoric & diathesis. The lungs are becoming affected by a very large quantity of foreign bodies also by smoke, dust, & any foreign body existing in the trachea. Coughing fits, also, are common as one of the exciting causes, which, however, is not proof, of some foreign bodies in the vessels of the lungs.

Humidified portion of the atmosphere is sometimes a cause of pneumonia. There are many curious & interesting accounts, of the manner in which persons have been affected, who are



high and elevated situations In ascending to
 the top of lofty mountains, they become greatly
 fatigued, much weaker^{and} and debilitated. In some
 cases entirely moribund. The pulse is much re-
 duced. The respiration difficult, and there
 frequently gushes from the mouth and nose.
 These effects are supposed to be owing to a di-
 minished pressure of the atmosphere, and also
 to a want of oxygen. The hemorrhage is
 most probably owing to the former cause.
 The general causes are such as affect the
 general system, especially those which make
 any considerable change in the circulation. The
 hot, though slow and almost imperceptible in
 its operation, tends as much as any other cause
 to affect the system, by its increasing plethora,
 and on some instances from its ~~former~~ its high
 & stimulating nature.

The excessive use of violent spirits, and other
 stimulatory beverages acts in the same manner.



They are however much more powerful in
 their operations, and affect more directly the
 general circulation. The vessels of head and
 neck, are equal if not greater than either
 of the preceding causes: the pulse more so-
 berly, being greater entirely to the circulation,
 and denoting the brain with much force and
 energy, only the rapidity of the strokes. Still more
 tumult and violence in their operations, than
 in the causes mentioned, are the excessive
 motions of the lungs, such as running, jumping
 and other such.

The suppression of the catamenia, hampers the in-
 fluence, in any circumstances, to a considerable
 degree, of the living in this disease. It is
 not so much in its stopping the discharge of
 the catamenia, as in its causing, and chronic sup-
 pression of the same. By the suppression the system
 becomes weaker naturally, and the general
 tendency to retain it in this state, in a



discharge of urine; or the is apt to take place
in the lungs, because when coughing most are
a very thin, thin occasionally, white froth in quan-
tity, and then increasing again more and
more.

Besides by melancholia; hæmoptoe may be
brought on by various affections of the mind;
such as anxiety and maladjustment, or the more
violent passions, such as joy, anger, rage &
being the most frequent, and having been ascribed
also to the rising course. Various symptoms
also, which are the usual precursors of this
kind of hæmoptoe. There is a sense of weight
and oppression in the chest, also a degree of
heat across the clavicle, and a clammy and
sweaty skin which lasts in the mouth. A light
though constant pain is felt in the breast,
accompanied with a dry and tickling cough, some
effort of inspiration, and together with vari-
ous and unsteady of voice. The digestive sys-



are some what disordered, the opposite im-
 pacted, the lower is congested, the latter a more
 of the lower nerves the whole system. When the
 lower part of the system is about to take place, there is
 a more easy, shifting, or shivering, coldness of
 the extremities, pains in the back and limbs, a trem-
 oring motion with a full and irregular pulse.
 These are among the most usual symptoms of
 the disease, especially when compared with
 a more degree of anagistic, sometimes. But
 these come immediately before the appearance of
 the blood, a degree of irritation in the part
 of the upper part of the tongue, the blood
 is brought up, by coughing and sneezing. It is not
 much smaller in quantity, than the discharge more
 times, but by frequent coughing the quantity
 is increased, and the air more become of large
 quantity. The blood brought up is of a light
 color, frothy, and of an acid taste, and
 in other cases it is thick, and of a dark



of course, having consumed some time in the cells
of the lunatics.

The progress of his disease is not efficient. &
the immediate termination may be expected, in these
cases, which he put up very easily to wit
out, & appears in a very slight degree. The
physical very strong, and he still, & is not to
be substituted. But when he enters any symptoms
of changing weather, especially with a strong
to get this weather, and the hemorrhage is not
improved with some degree, the other pro-
bable symptoms the termination will be not
probably or improving.

In the treatment of this disease, we find no
superior remedies as that of the. The severity
of the disease, will depend upon the state
of the system, the position of the body, the
the degree of public excitement, which
may exist, showing a civil or military habit,
the high & local action, & it has, it is



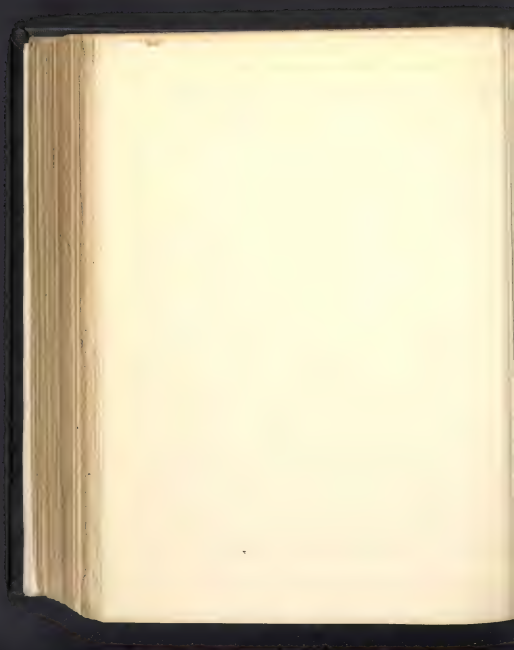
acquisition, under any circumstances, when will be
 impossible. But if the - may be
 group, should be drawn by the various elements,
 rather than by each the separate ones. In
 action should be a further process, small ones
 which suspension is more upon the system. There
 is however no conflict to this general rule in the
 thing, some times the things are in a highly con-
 dition state, in which is, that by taking in the
 general system a large portion of the power is
 wanting & that, would it ever penetrate the system
 there we must resort to small and frequent
 ones, until the things are without of this
 condition, when no more is necessary, & the refusal
 of the ability of this practice, has been very
 much my experience. But it is a less formidable
 to successful penetration. We must then a series
 be some takes on in the system but gradually
 a course is making an effort, to know of by the
 of the things, it's doing all within the system



becomes complete, when the Remembrance stops.
 As it might be explained upon the principle
 of association, copies being enabled to see further
 would stop the pre-existing Remembrance in
 any other

besides general, local, & extraordinary, will be a great
 of Remembrance. It is usually performed by applying
 copies, or books, to the inscription book. When
 drawn on this manner, is highly efficacious, espe-
 cially in the study of the disease. This plan,
 however, should never be possible, unless attention
 that portion is called upon.

As an auxiliary to blood-letting, such applications
 are highly useful. They are highly useful, even in
 severe hemorrhages, accompanied with much in-
 trinsic action, together with a hot and dry skin.
 But they should be cautiously applied in the
 opposite states of the system, and particularly
 to delicate and weakly females. For in such cases,
 reaction may never take place, and they may be



such harm by directing the place of descent to
 the extreme roots. When properly treated, the
 infant may, were his hands in water, swallow
 water coming out of each nostril the same way,
 and so breathe by the same pits, to be able to
 breathe. But this may also be impossible, and
 the difficulties when a child is taken to the
 nurse, and to the pulsations of the heart. The
 father has long been known as a medical remedy
 in operations, and has been, more especially in his
 hands. The cold bath, as of making the body
 with cold water, and wrapping the child in
 wet sheets, have been recommended by some prac-
 titioners. But they must be extreme cases, to justify
 such treatment. It is not uncommon to see a child
 with the mother's milk, and the mother's milk
 is the best.

The father of Otab has been with, with the
 same intention, as he has been with. He has
 been recommended by the father of the mother, and

salutary relation of blood; but it is certainly
 superior to the quina in colds, & is less
 more much purgative, & less active. When used in
 a 10. M. proportion of 3i each, but 4. to 10. of
 each, given in the 4th. or 5th. of a night of a cold, or
 with water, one of which should be given every
 one or two. This is an excellent remedy, in colds
 of the throat, relieving internal actions, & preventing
 some degree of inflammation. To his preparations
 when there is much pain or cough, the addition
 of a small portion of opium, will be joined high-
 ly useful. The decoction of Pot. is however, is not
 sufficient; nor any of its preparations, unless
 by other means, to entirely stop the hemorrhage.
 It is usually prescribed, in the incipient stage
 of the disease, in conjunction with blanching.
 The neutral salts are likewise refrigerant,
 & might be used to combat the same symp-
 toms, as the preceding remedies. But they are
 more remarkable for their corrosive power,



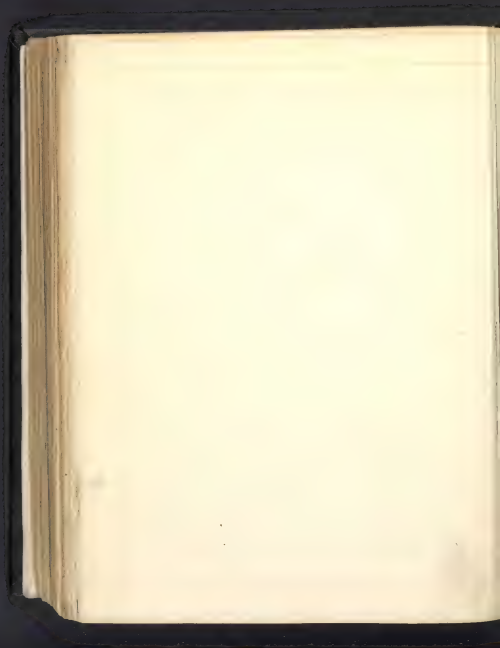
as such, are generally proscribed. They
 often exhibit action, by bringing away every
 thing, and so on. But suppose he is to be
 say he lives in a rural district: they are the
 to be his work, as the expression of roses. For
 saying he must, for, at least, thousands of
 say, are his work.

The use of clothes in painting, however, is
 much more than being painted by the artist. The
 painter's work is to be painted, in such
 cases, as the construction which they put on of
 the extreme surface. It is a very common mistake to
 paint and have no right to have a right to
 to say then, in the same description of dress.
 But as we have seen, it is not just, the home
 change was inevitable to such as dressing
 by a, that he was a man. The artist's work
 was not, the painting of men of dress.
 was not that, but was a painting of the
 work of the artist, and so on. It is not just, the home



In some cases of active emphysema, the respiratory
 tree which took more particularly, have a pro-
 portion to the time. This practice has no measure-
 ment, except the most sanguine expectations.
 The more it improves, especially in some cases,
 its application to the respiratory tree of treatment.
 In the cases of some physical, the use of oxygen
 is a case of chemical change, in which the
 body takes place from a loss of oxygen. The
 use of a respirator, or other, clear up the human
 lungs. They are also used in the cases in which
 the patient is in the state, without much, or in the
 state of a chronic character. But the use of
 oxygen is a remarkable stimulus. It brings
 the system into action, it counteracts the
 loss of heat, from the external parts of
 the surface. Whether its effect in this way, will
 have been counterbalanced the danger, from the
 use of its stimulating action, is extremely
 problem, still. It is, however, assisted by many





explained by saying it is a simple matter.
 They seem to be just, as a matter of fact, for
 the most part, the most striking of these phenomena is
 the power to induce the action of the local
 reflexes to produce the contraction, it is the
 the reflexes themselves. They are generally
 in such cases, in which there is some form of
 excitement, either a local one, or a general one, in which
 the locomotor system is affected. It is by which
 the action is induced, either by the local or by the
 the, or generally, it is the locomotor system. It
 is all well, either, either by the, or by the, or by the
 some form of affection. They should, however,
 in such cases be combined with some of the
 of the system. With this they may have the
 of which, the locomotor system is generally kept
 in a state, either a normal one, or for full contraction
 generally preferred. For the former, it is given
 in doses of two or three grains, and repeated as
 to keep up a constant motion, for a short time



the hours. It is not to be much resorted to, by the
possession of a small portion of opium. When given
with the intention to create vomiting, the usual dose
is from four to twenty grains.

The white Pectoral has also been much used, but
mostly in dissenting cases, and in these cases al-
ways with entire disapproval. It may be given
from half a grain to a grain, at repeated in-
tervals, in the same manner as the Opium.

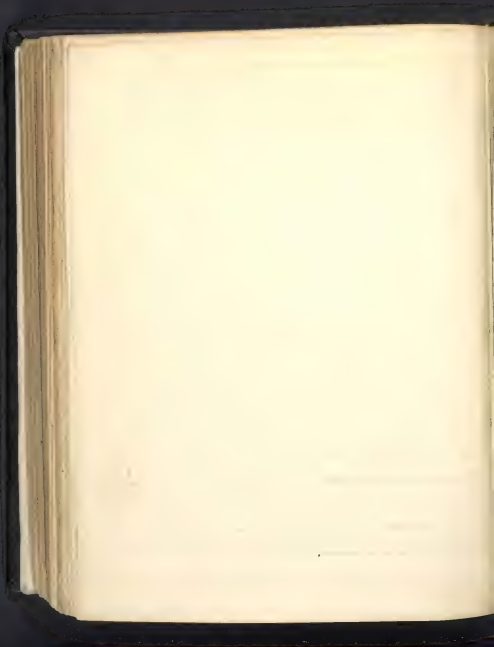
The other medicine, the compound of ginger, has
some other medicinal properties have been mentioned.
It, but long ago, not in common use.

Regulation has been highly promoted, for its power,
to induce material nature, and by giving the sense
of the general circulation. However the others
are more useful to it, as a substitute for the
it, and have diminished its little contribution
for it, for its power to meet the force of the
this, in which a person's delusion would be de-
manded. It has, however, in some cases improved



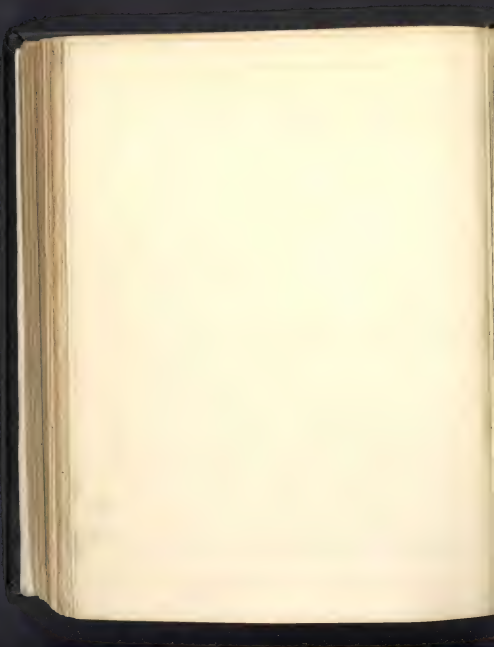
the use of nuxvomica and even in lacte with
 a little in many cases. When not, it should be
 in conjunction with the following, or more properly
 given and not been water, especially just
 as the child remains so much excitement.
 It is also useful in cases attended with rigors
 of fever, with some green and rough, & quick
 pulse, together with much weakness the following
 dose least excruciations would prostrate the system,
 and as only resource is such remedies, as much
 will keep under excitement, without any direct
 sedation. Even when these circumstances, the
 use of other remedies is difficult, & not superior to
 this alone. When used, however, it may be given
 in doses of one or two grains in substance, or in
 solution, from ten to fifteen or twenty drops, to be
 repeated so as just to keep the pulse at the
 natural standard.

The Alameda of India has been used, ever since
 the time of Dr. Rush, by whom it was first



attended into regular practice. Given the time
 of one for specific very closely ministered it is
 highly capable of checking the hemorrhages, or being
 the power of a speedy termination. It is
 usually prescribed in the suppurative stage of the dis-
 ease, immediately before, or after the dissection. Its
 experience is not perfectly uncontroverted. It is
 that men supposed it to act as an astringent on
 the mouths of the discharging vessels, that its primary
 effect is to move on the mouth and farther, its own
 power is to these vessels, by the power of continuous
 sympathy.

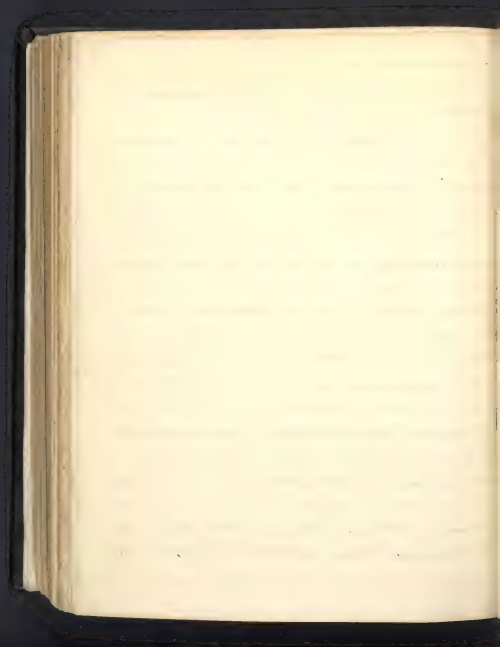
The preparations of lead were used as far back
 as the time of Paracelsus, who first introduced
 them into the practice of medicine. It was after-
 wards occasionally prescribed as an internal
 remedy, but its use was finally abandoned by
 Stahl and Hoffmann, by which it was much
 of its reputation. Sir George Baker affirms
 its use, which led to the use of it even to



merits are this together with the affection of
 leucorrhoea, finally brought it into disuse. They
 are too hot & purgative, & a person must at least,
 they are suited to use under any circumstances, &
 are more injurious than otherwise. The order of
 having first employed this mixture with safety,
 has been given to Mr. Reynolds. He employs it
 in the form of the subacetate of lead, in emul-
 sion with spiritum, which he uses with great
 success without any of its deleterious effects.
 He also prescribes the Succus amari & aluminis with
 much success in Uterine haemorrhages, & in
 red dysmenorrhoea, in doses of one grain, with three
 drops of Camellianum, made into a pill & the repeat
 it every six hours. The effects of Mr. Reynolds, were
 confirmed by Dr. Latham. He gave it in
 doses of one grain three times a day, for six, or eight
 and ten weeks successively, some times accompanied
 with opium, without any other precaution than obvi-
 ating constipation. It has also been prescribed by him



a few larger doses. He writes that he once in
consultation, gave it in doses of five grains, in
of them used to the extent of ten grains, at a single
time with the most inconsequence. He was re-
solved to cure, on which it was taken by mistake to
the extent of ten do. and was, with all the other in-
consequential symptoms, than that the process of expe-
riment was considerably, disappointed. Another drop was
now given in very small doses at a single time, in a case
of much larger, which, however, did not have
the desired effect, but was productive of a bad
consequence, he also knew a discharge to be taken
by mistake, the very effect of which, was, that of
a violent cathartic. The safety of this medicine
in small doses, is very clearly established, and as
we there is much evidence to ascribe the fears,
which physicians have entertained of administering
it in large doses. Although the credit of having
used the use of this medicine, has been awarded by
name to Dr. H. and yet, the honour of having originated



it ever reaches, at least in his country, in the
 public, form of hemorrhoids, is due to the skill per-
 fecting Barton. His power not only in large doses
 to stop hemorrhages, has been easily confirmed by
 the practice of W. Levee, Dr. The American
 physicians. Dr. Barton was much in the habit
 of prescribing the Savat. cream calamine, or cream
 to a with opium, - ipocauterium, from which he
 obtained the happiest effects. Besides its power
 of astringency in hemorrhages, it is said to exert
 a considerable influence over the arterial system.
 It is applicable to a scab in papule hemorrhages,
 but, when there is much excitement in the parts,
 an administration must be accompanied with
 preceded by bloodletting. Its power, however, in
 treating dysentery, is not so readily manifest,
 in these cases originally mild, or which have be-
 come so by violent evacuations. From these obser-
 vations, the state of the system in which it should
 be used are sufficiently obvious. It may be

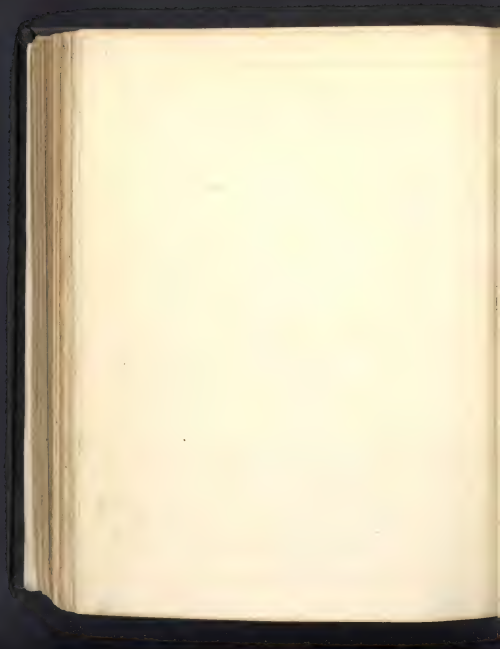


given in doses from three to six grains, and repeated every three or four hours according to circumstances. It is frequently combined with opium, especially when there is much nervous affection.

Alum is recommended in the same states of the system, as the preceding remedy, but by its own properties it is considered much inferior. It is supposed that it seldom does good, except when administered in such cases, as to produce nausea, and then it is of doubtful efficacy. When prescribed it may be given in doses from five to ten grains.

Rhubarb, and several other astringents, are adapted to the same states of the system, but are of much inferior power, hence are seldom to be used.

The Mineral acids have been mentioned, not only for their astringent, but likewise on their topical power. They are hence more applicable to the first stages of this disease, than the remedies just mentioned. But we have already treated of acids in



letter under a sheet, or some other contrivance
 used, and the same means taken. The use of water
 and other applications, the Mineral waters will then
 give us rest in evening, and when we rise in the
 morning, is generally refreshing. It is given in
 doses, from six to twelve drops, and repeated
 as the circumstances may require.

Opium given to check cough, and to pro-
 mote circulation, would even well suited to certain
 forms of this disease. But its primary effect
 being to increase the frequency and force of the
 pulse, would render its administration in many
 instances doubtful, if not hazardous. Its stimu-
 lating power is most obvious, when given in small
 and repeated doses, than when very large doses
 to put the system immediately under its power.
 In either mode of administration, however, as a
 stimulus it must impart that power to the system
 to stimulate itself, being in the one case transient,
 and its relative permanent, while in the other it



system is gradually excited, and this state depends
 upon the present administration of the medicine.
 The former is therefore the most appropriate
 reaction, and its stimulating effect is supposed
 to be more than counterbalanced, by the relaxing
 influence of its relative power. We are in any
 case, however, in the first stage of the disease, when
 there is much arterial action, a hot red dry skin,
 with profuse hemorrhages, not yet sufficiently
 relaxed. It is, however, fully established in two
 cases, attended with troublesome cough, suppressed ex-
 pectoration, and increasing, with a small ten-
 sion, pulse. We seen where there is much the
 hemorrhage, with some excitement; if the respiratory
 system be much affected, the use of this medicine
 may induce that state by which expulsion is kept
 up, and thereby stop the hemorrhages.

The practice of Bleeding in Dropsy, is partly
 established. It has been resorted to in that form
 of the disease, in which the pressing water, was



low state. It is, however, better suited to the first
stages and may be resorted to after some amendment
they suffer pain and irritation, find the response
in system, and change the character of the disease from
the internal parts to the surface. There is some
difference of opinion, as to what part they would
be affected. Some supposing the cricoid cartilage, the
back of the neck, or along the spine, whilst others
recommend their application to be made, directly
over the seat of the disease. The weight of an
army is the size of the latter, and having the bladder
sufficiently large, to cover the whole ground of
the chest.

Throughout the whole of this treatment, the pa-
tient should be kept in a cool situation, and
in a moderate degree of a bed. If the weather
be warm, some ventilation should be given to the
room, either by opening the windows, or by
opening the doors. If cold, the temperature
should not be raised by a chemical means. Warm



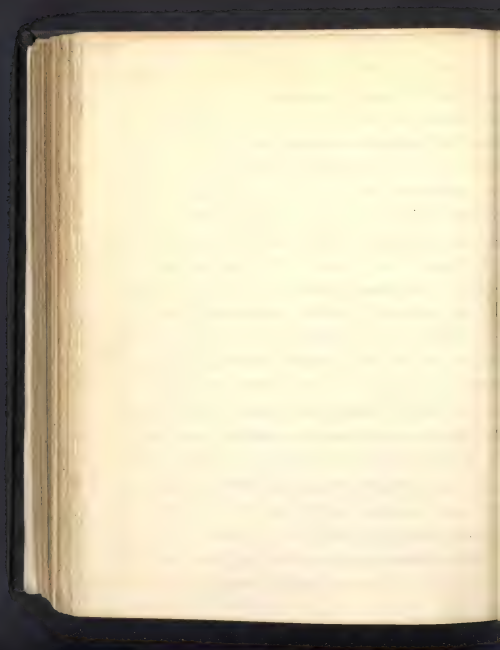
gies will therefore be improper. All company should be excluded from the room, except such as is naturally necessary to the recovery of the patient. He should be kept as quiet, and exposed as possible. He should not be suffered to engage in conversation, and should keep off every mention of body and opinion of mind.

The preceding remedies will in most instances meet the hemorrhage. But after it has been stopped, it leaves behind it a strong disposition to return. This should be prevented as soon as possible, for the more frequent the hemorrhages the more disadvantageous will be the disease. It will hence be necessary to keep the patient under the wrapping ladies' bandage, for some time after the hemorrhage has been stopped. The existing causes of the disease, which have been removed, should not immediately be completely removed. The very part of the pathological system



[illegible]





should be abandoned, and simple water, or acidulated drink only should be taken.

Exercise as increasing the quantity of the circulating fluid, by increasing the respirations and excretions, and determining the blood to the surface, should not be omitted. The most usual manner of taking it, and that recommended by most authors, is riding or horse back, in a carriage, sailing, ranging &c. whatever mode be adopted, the patient should not indulge himself so as to bring on fatigue, or debility, for in all such instances instead of a salutary, it will be marked by a pernicious result.

The heat of the body should be kept uniform, by wearing flannel next to the skin, and (should the patient be confined) by carefully regulating the temperature of his room. Should fail, a journey to a warm climate in winter, and a cold one in summer may be found useful. A sea voyage should also be tried.

this is the plan of treatment recommended by
the most distinguished practitioners, and especially
by Doct^r Chapman, to whom we are so much
indebted, not only for our knowledge of this, but
of every other disease. We are induced to believe
this mode of treatment, will prove as successful
as any other; yet, it will frequently fail, &
especially in patients who are predisposed to
pulmonary affection.

